

*Presbyterian Senior Living
Glen Meadows Retirement Community
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For 2012*

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We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is two wells that draw from an underground aquifer.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Jack Bradshaw at 410-926-9192. We want our residents to be informed about their water.

Glen Meadows Retirement Community routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water

below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants						
Alpha emitters (2007)	N	3.0	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (2007)	N	3.0	pCi/l	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium (226 & 228) (2007)	N	0.2	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper (2012)	N	0.26	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (2012))	Y	25.0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (annual)	N	7.5	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (2012)	N	ND (>0.1)	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides						
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	N	ND	ppm	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
2,4-D	N	ND	ppb	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
TTHM (Distribution) [Total trihalomethanes]	N	19.69	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (distribution)	N	4.31	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform (2010)	N	11.72	ug/l	N/A	N/A	By product of chlorine disinfection
Bromoform (2010)	N	ND (>0.5)	ug/l	N/A	N/A	By product of chlorine disinfection
Bromodichloromethane (2010)	N	5.860	ug/l	N/A	N/A	By product of chlorine disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (2010)	N	2.110	ug/l	N/A	N/A	By product of chlorine disinfection

Note: Test results are for year 2010 unless otherwise noted; all tests are not required on an annual basis.

We are required to complete lead and copper monitoring every three (3) years. Ten (10) samples were collected from various locations within our retirement community in September 2012. Lead was detected at a level which slightly exceeded the Action Level (AL) for that contaminant which is 15 ppb. You were informed at the time through the posting of a lead public education notice. Because of this problem, additional testing will be required by the State over the next six to twelve month period. Lead public education notices will be posted yearly until the system returns to full compliance. Recommendations have been made based on these results. We will continue to work on this problem until it is resolved. We will keep you informed as necessary.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Presbyterian Senior Living is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

During 2012 Glen Meadows Retirement Community continued to experience periodic incidents of turbidity and coliform contamination during periods of high rain fall. On three separate occasions during 2012, turbidity levels exceeded 5 NTU resulting in Boil Water Advisory notices to be issued to the residents and staff. Each incident lasted three to five days on average. Both source water wells have been determined to be GWUDI (ground water under direct influence of surface water) (2011). As a result of this determination and after much testing and evaluation, PSL (Presbyterian Senior Living) decided in February 2012 to proceed with the construction of a surface water treatment plant (SWTP) that includes a 4 log membrane filtration process with reverse osmosis water softening to eliminate the well turbidity and contamination incidents. Physical plant construction began in August 2012 and scheduled to be completed in the summer of 2013. Until the new facility is constructed and online, GMRC will continue to be under the SWTR (surface water treatment rule) consent order. GMRC management is pleased to report that all finished water samples taken monthly have met the standards according to the bacteriological monitoring requirements even during incidents of high turbidity.

Thank you in advance for your attention to this Water Quality Report (CCR) for 2012. If you need additional information or have questions concerning this matter please do not hesitate to contact Todd Murphy, Director of Operations or Jack Bradshaw, Plant Superintendent for water and wastewater at Glen Meadows Retirement Community.

Jack Bradshaw, Superintendent

